

For the True American. Who Loves the Temperance Cause?

Who loves the temperance cause? not he
Who dares not face its hydra foe,
Who sees the dark iniquity,
The desolation grief and woe
That follows in the monster's track,
Yet dares not push the demon back.

Who loves the temperance cause? not he
Who in his favor lectures long,
And by himself all stealthily,
Drinks cider, beer, or porter strong;
Who makes the poison that he sips,
Who puts it to his neighbor's lips.

Who loves the temperance cause? not he
Who prays to God to take away
"The accursed thing," yet smilingly
Gives patronage to those who slay
The body and the deathless soul,
Who spurn at man's and God's control.

Last eve I saw the drunkard fall,
And staggering rise and fall again;
I listened to his maniac call,
Until my heart was rung with pain;
Who loved him to a course of sin!
Who fanned the quenchless fires within!

Was it the drunkard? No! too plain
Upon his pimpled, bloated face,
Carbuncled nose and vacant brain,
Are written ruin and disgrace;
The drunkard's visage warning gave,
It told of death—the drunkard's grave.

Who offers pleasure, but instead
Leads thousands to an early tomb?
Who steals the hungry orphan's bread?
Who whistles the mother's hopes in gloom?
Who fills the widow's cup with gall?
Who is a blighting curse to all!

The poison maker sees, unmoved,
The hideous working of his hand,
The poison vender, oft reproved,
Still spreads a milder o'er the land;
Both bear a weight of guilt untold,
Both peril their own souls for gold.

Men smile upon them; temperance men,
Who inwardly despise their ways,
And Christians look upon the scene
With apathy and listless gaze;
Will they not tremble when they meet
The drunkard at the Judgment seat?

W. W.

The Glorious Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.

Extracts from the Discourse delivered
before the evangelical Lutheran synod
of West Pennsylvania, in 1837, by
S. S. Schmucker, D. D. Professor of
Theology in the Theological Seminary
at Gettysburg.

Instead of the mutilated and corrupted
sacraments of the Romish church, the
Reformation has restored to us the primitive,
simple ordinances of the gospel. The papal
refuse to give the cup to the laity, whilst
the saviour gave it to all, and as if foreseeing
the corruptions of after ages, added the
express injunction: 'drink ye all of this cup.'
For the apostle no such injunction in reference
to the bread. The Romish church believe that
the bread and wine in the eucharist are no
longer bread and wine, but are converted by
the consecration of the priest into the real
material body and blood of the saviour, a
doctrine contradicted by common sense, refused
by the concurrent testimony of all our senses
of touch, of taste, of smell and of sight. The
Reformation has taught us to regard the
ordinance as a renewed sacrifice or mass;
but as monotonous ordinance to commemorate
the dying love of the saviour, and to serve
as a pledge of his spiritual presence and
blessing on all worthy participants. The
Romish church has also, since the days of
Peter Lombard, in the twelfth century, added
five other sacraments to the two instituted
by our Lord, viz. Confirmation (Protestants do
not hold confirmation as a sacrament) Pen-
ance, Orders, Matrimony and Extreme
Unction.

Instead of vainly seeking remission of
sins from priests and papal indulgences,
the Reformation has taught us that 'no
man can forgive sin but God only,' and that
none but the Son of man hath power on earth
to forgive sin. The Romish pope had not only
attempted to wrest this prerogative from the God
of heaven; but had actually converted his
pretended power into an ordinary article
of merchandise; had published to the papal
world a tariff of human crimes, affixing to
each the price for which it would certainly
be pardoned, or rather, as it may be styled,
the expense at which it might be committed!
This power of indulgences was not even claimed
by the popes prior to the twelfth century, much
less was it granted them by the saviour. It
was doubtless and still is one of the most
fearful, soul-destroying corruptions of
Christianity ever perpetrated on earth. It
made it the interest of pope and priest,
that men should commit crimes frequently
and continually. The more vicious and
corrupt the people, the greater the profits
of the priests. It is obvious that in the
hands of a priesthood sufficiently ignorant
of God's word, sufficiently licentious,
and destitute of spirituality to practice
such a system, it must have a powerful
tendency to obliterate from the popular
mind all just sense of the guilt of sin,
all conviction of what rendered the
psalmist's transgressions most painful
to him, 'against thee, O Lord, I have
sinned, and done this evil in thy sight.'
Let it not be imagined that this soul-
destroying practice belonged only to the
dark ages. Even at this day as travel-
lers inform us, advertisements are put up
in different Catholic countries of Europe,
directing the victim of priestly deception
whither to bear his money in order to
batter it for indulgences! No longer
than the 24th of May, 1824 did Pope
Leo XII. himself issue a bull, pledging
the most plenary, and complete indul-
gence, remission and pardon of all their
sins, to such as during the ensuing year
of Jubilee, would visit the churches of
Rome and perform the prescribed cere-
monies there!

Instead of a professed celibacy of the
priests and nuns, accompanied by the
most appalling scenes of licentiousness
and moral pollution, the Reformation,
through the Scriptures, has again taught
the church, that marriage is an ordinance
of God. 'It is honorable in all,' both priests
and nuns, and is favorable in its tendency
to chastity and every moral virtue.
When we hear the Apostle Paul inces-
santly that a bishop, or minister, should be

harmless, the husband of one wife; if
when we remember too that the apostle
Peter, whom the Romanists are prone
to cite as the first pope, was a married
man; it is amazing that a church profess-
ing to follow the instructions of Christ
and his apostles, could so directly in the
face of the Scriptures, denounce what
God enjoined, and even enact laws
of absolute prohibition against those of
the priesthood, who wished to honour
the institution which God appointed.
But in reality the sacred volume had for
ages before the Reformation been virtu-
ally suppressed, and the corrupt system
of popery had gradually grown up whilst
the bible was really unknown to the priests
and withheld from the people. At-
tempts were made in the earlier ages of
Christianity, long before the existence of
the papal hierarchy, to enjoin celibacy on
the priesthood. The council of Nice,
however, A. D. 325, the influence of a
celebrated Christian sufferer, the one-eyed
paphnutius, rejected the growing error.
But that memorable century had not
been closed when the bishop of Rome,
Siricius (A. D. 385) and soon after several
Western Synods, enjoined it with some
success. The principal circumstance
which introduced celibacy among the
ministry at that time, was that it became
customary to elect monks to the pastoral
charge of churches, so that the monastic
life began to be regarded as preparation
for the ministry, and as monks had vowed
celibacy, the matrimonial state was
discouraged among the clergy, but could
not be generally suppressed even in the
Latin church, until the time of Gregory
VII. in the 11th century.

The natural consequences of this per-
version of God's appointed laws, soon
became manifest in the appalling scenes
of corruption and licentiousness, in which,
according to contemporaneous Catholic
writers, monks and nuns, priests, bi-
shops and popes were alike implicated!

At an early day after the introduc-
tion of celibacy it became customary for
the priests to keep single females in their
houses as professed religious sisters. To
suppress the disorders thus introduced by
these pretended friends of celibacy, it
was found necessary to prohibit the priests
from having any females in their houses,
except their own mothers and sisters.
But horrible to relate, from a decree of
the Council Moguntia, A. D. 888, we
learn that some of them had children by
their own sisters! By a canon of the
Council Elnhamense, A. D. 1009, it is ex-
pressly asserted, that some of them had
not only one, but even two and more
women living with them; that their vol-
uptuous indulgences constituted their
principal object of pursuit in life; and
that they did not blush to be engaged
with prostitutes, even more publicly
more ostentatiously, more lasciviously
and more persistently than the most un-
principled vagrants among the laity. '—
Hundreds of thousands of young fe-
males were enticed into their nunneries
under pretence of spending their life in
religious seclusion. The nunneries were
almost invariably in the immediate vic-
inity of the institutions of the priests;
and in different instances, where these es-
tablishments were torn down, subterranean
passages were discovered conducting from
the one to the other!—Clemangia, a
distinguished French Catholic, who studied
at Paris under the learned Gerson, and
lived about fifty years before the time
of Luther, gives such a description of
the nunneries as cannot be repeated at
large before this audience. After enu-
merating various particulars, he adds,
'What else are these nunneries than
houses of prostitution! so that in our day
for a female to take the veil, is the same
as publicly to offer herself for prostitu-
tion.' Geo. Cassander, a Catholic writer,
born a few years before the Reformation,
testifies 'that scarcely one could be
found in a hundred of the priests who
was not guilty of illicit commerce with
females.' Many of the popes were
among the most licentious and corrupt
men to be found in the annals of hu-
man debauchery. It and Pope Paul III.
even licensed brothels, for a regular sum
to money!—

Such according to the testimony of
Romish writers themselves, was the condi-
tion of the church prior to the Reforma-
tion! What gratitude is not due from
every friend of virtue or religion, that
these corruptions have been banished
from at least a large portion of the Chris-
tian world. What gratitude is due from
every father and mother, that our eyes
have been opened upon the corruption of
these nunneries, that our daughters are
no longer sent thither to be sacrificed to
licentious priests!—With what gratitude
should we cherish the recollection of the
glorious Reformation! and how faithfully
should we labour by the dissemination
of the word of God and of the spirit of
piety among our fellow citizens of all de-
scriptions to resist the progress of popery
amongst us!

1 Tim. 3:2; see also Titus 1:8.
Matt. 14: Luke 4:38.
The decree of the Council of Trent explicitly
decides, that priests forgive sins judicially
and not declaratively.
*Protestant, Vol. ii. p. 718; also Mordock's
Mag. Vol. ii. p. 71.
† Examples of such popes may be found in
Mordock's Protestant, Vol. ii. p. 27, 28.
‡ In the third year of his papacy, Paul
III. granted a bull for publicly licensing
brothels, and gave an indulgence for the com-
mission of lewdness, provided the man paid a
certain sum to the holy see, and the woman
a yearly sum for her license, and entered her
name into the public register. In the days of
this pope, there are said to have been 45,000
such women in Rome!—Protestant, vol. i.
p. 141.
* Serratus Histor. Lib. i. chap. 8. This cele-
brated man had one of his eyes bored out in
the persecutions, and so much was he esteem-
ed and beloved by the emperor Constantine,
that he is said often to have kissed the exting-
uished eye.
† The paragraph included in [] was omitted
in the delivery.
‡ The Mordock's Protestant, see Geise-
mer, vol. i. and Mordock, vol. i.
§ Canon 10, Mansi xviii. p. 67. See Geise-
mer's Hist. vol. ii. p. 112.
|| Gieseler's History, Amer. ed., 1836, Vol. ii.
p. 112. Omnes Dei ministros, See also pp. 114
and 115.

The testimony reported by the
Committee of Investigation, confirms
BENTON's assertion that the attack upon
SERRUS was a 'conspiracy.' For two or
three days Brooks, with several con-
federates, were lying in wait for their victim.
It was decided in Southern councils that
the Republican Senators must be 'subdu-
ed.' Brooks had the confederates in the
Senate at the time of the assault.

True American.

Z. RAGAN, Editor.
STREUBENVILLE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.
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Wednesday, in Streubenville, Jefferson county,
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AMERICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OUR NOMINEES.

On the 20th inst. the New York
American Anti-Slavery Convention placed
in nomination for the office of Presi-
dent Col. J. C. Fremont of New York,
and for Vice President Hon. William F.
Johnson of Pennsylvania. Up to the
time of the meeting of the New York
Convention, there were no candidates in
the field who would have been supported
by this paper. We have all along said,
that no man should receive our vote who
was at fault upon either the Slavery, or
the American question. We are aware
that the effort has been made, by disreputable
supporters of Col. Fremont, to create the
impression that he is opposed to the prin-
ciples of the American organization, and
some fool-hardy ultraists, have gone so
far as to say that he is a Roman Catho-
lic! Such is not the fact. It is true
that Col. Fremont holds, that the main
issue to be determined in the present con-
test is, 'shall slavery be nationalised, and
extended into the free territories of the
United States, or shall it be kept within
its present limits as a local institution,
and freedom be nationalised.' But does
it follow from this proposition that Col.
Fremont is opposed to every other prin-
ciple of national, or State policy, which
has been either adopted or rejected by
the government in all past time? Who
that has an idea above an oyster will
venture to say so?

We agree with the New York
and Philadelphia Conventions, and with Col.
Fremont, that the question to be deter-
mined at this time is 'shall Kansas, and
the entire national domain be devoted to
freedom or Slavery?' When that ques-
tion is determined, then there are other
questions, different in the order of time,
but vastly important in their nature, and
in their practical results upon our free in-
stitutions, which will claim the attention
of every friend of his country. When the
stain of Slavery is wiped from our na-
tional escutcheon, and our country is re-
deemed in the eyes of a civilized world by
the elevation of JOHN C. FREMONT, stand-
ing as he does upon the Philadelphia anti-
slavery platform, then the question will
properly come up in its regular order:
shall the free people of this free country
make and execute their own laws, or
shall the country be governed by a for-
eign ecclesiastical despot claiming to be
seated in the chair of St. Peter and by
divine right ruling the nations of the
earth, through the agency of Jesuitical
minions? A better selection perhaps
could not have been made by the New
York and Philadelphia Conventions, for
the standard bearer of freedom, than Col.
Fremont. It is our intention to lay be-
fore our readers during the progress of
the campaign a fair statement of his qual-
ifications for the high honors which we be-
lieve a large majority of the free voters in
every free State in the Union have al-
ready determined to confer upon him.

In connection with Col. Fremont is to
be seen the name of the Hon. William F.
Johnson of Pa. for Vice President. A
better selection could not have been made
throughout the entire length and breadth
of the land. It is much to be regretted
that the Convention at Philadelphia did
not concur with the New York Con-
vention in this selection. The constituency
represented in New York by 122 dele-
gates was perhaps three times as numer-
ous as that represented in Philadelphia by
over 500 delegates. Our brethren in
Philadelphia seemed to act as though
they thought that the number of persons
in attendance at the Convention, would
determine the vote in November next.
It was a great mistake. Mr. Dayton, the
nominee of the Philadelphia Convention,
may be a good man and true, but we
think it hardly be claimed that he is
the equal of Judge Johnson, nor can it
be for a moment supposed that in point
of availability he will bear any comparison.
We have no doubt but that a large ma-
jority of the delegates in the Philadelphia
Convention, desired to act properly, but
in this connection they were certainly mis-
led. It is to be devoutly hoped however,
that their mistake in this respect may not
prove fatal to the cause of freedom.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The executive committee of the United
States in calling this Convention wisely
avoided giving to it any distinctive ap-
ellation which would in any respect identify
its action with any political organization
which had a previous existence. The
call was for a representation from the
people of the United States who were op-
posed to the present administration, to
the extension of slavery, and in favor of
freedom in the national domain, without
distinction of party.

When the object was to unite the vari-
ous elements in opposition to the despotic
measures of the Slavery propagandists,
it would have been impolitic to have called
it an American Convention, for there
are tens of thousands of Anti-Slavery
men, who are not in the American party.
It would have been improper to have called
it a Republican Convention, for there are
thousands of thousands of Anti-Slavery
Americans, who do not claim connection
with the Republicans as a party organi-
zation, hence the propriety of a call for a
union of all the friends of freedom in the
nation.

What would have been the effect in
New York, and throughout the Eastern
States, where the American party has
the strength to carry those States by large
majorities, if it had been designated as
strictly a Republican Convention? The
object would have been defeated. In ac-
cordance with this policy, we find all the
respectable periodicals in the east, speak-
ing of this Convention, as a Convention
of the people opposed to the powers that
be. It is in this light that we view the
Philadelphia Convention and therefore
only dissent from its action in relation to
the Vice Presidency, because we believe
that if an electoral ticket should be formed
in favor of Judge Johnson, and he con-
sented to be supported, it will be the only
available ticket. Should he decline, then
we are ready to support Hon. William
L. Dayton by our vote, and by whatever
little influence we may be able fairly to
exert.

Somerset.

Our neighbor of the Herald—free of
charge—advertised in his paper last week
that on this day an extraordinary 'feat'
would be performed by the Editor of this
paper, in the shape of 'gymnastics,' &c.
Stuart, of the Union, true to his settled
determination to confound with our pecu-
niary interest, whenever the opportunity
presents itself, took occasion to publish
in his paper that the 'feat' had already
been performed; hence we are left with-
out an audience sufficiently large to make
it an object to hold forth.

But to be a little more serious in re-
lation to a grave charge, we have to re-
ply to these 'quondam friends' (Allison
and Stuart)—how nice that looks in a paren-
thesis—that we are quite willing the pub-
lic should be the judge of our course,
either in a positive sense, or in compari-
son with either or both of them in 'back-
ets,' or, 'like two little kittens in a bas-
ket of saw-dust, the one little kitten say-
ing to the other little kitten, if you don't
jump out I must.'

The Streubenville Herald is quite
just over the accession of the Phila-
delphia Times—a Filmore paper—to the
Republican cause. The circumstance
which has led to the conversion of the
Times is, the utter hopelessness of the
success of the Filmore and Donelson
party, together with a feeling of revenge
towards the Anti-Slavery Americans of
the North, because they refused to sup-
port the Pro-Slavery South American
ticket. We are not aware that the Times
has renounced any of the principles heretofore
advocated by the American party,
but merely turned in with such papers as
the Streubenville Herald to abuse and
sland the Anti-Slavery Americans of
the North. Men of reflection are at
some loss to explain how it is that such
sheets as the Times and Herald can have
any sincere sympathy for the Anti-Slavery
movement, when their principle ob-
ject seems to be to disunite the elements
in the North, the union of which is es-
sential to the success of freedom. We
are glad, however, that such papers pos-
sess but a small share of political influ-
ence.

The voice of Connecticut.

The committee on Federal Relations
in the Connecticut Legislature, recently
reported the following Resolutions for the
consideration of the two Houses of the
General Assembly, viz:

Whereas, A Senator of the United
States has been assailed by brutal and
cowardly violence on the floor of the
Senate chamber, in the National capitol
and gross injuries inflicted upon his
person, avowedly as a punishment for
words spoken in the ordinary course of
debate; therefore—

Resolved by this Assembly. That the
outrage thus committed is at once a crime
against law, a flagrant violation of the
Constitution, a breach of the privileges of
Congress, and a disgrace to the national
reputation.

Resolved, That the perpetrator there-
of should immediately be expelled from
his seat in the House of Representatives
in the present Congress, and the member
thereof from this State are requested to
use their earnest efforts to accomplish that
result.

Resolved, That on this occasion Con-
necticut sends to Massachusetts fraternal
greetings. As our fathers stood side by
side at Bunker's hill, when the great con-
flict for civil and political liberty began,
so will their sons stand in the assertion
and defense of freedom for thought and
speech.

Resolved, That his excellency the Gov.
be requested to transmit immediately a
copy of the foregoing preamble and resolu-
tions to the Gov. of Massachusetts, to
be laid before the Legislature of that
State, now in session, and a like copy to
each of our Senators and Representatives.

Allison's Special Pleading.

In the Herald of yesterday, Mr. Alli-
son assumes that we charged him, in our
paper of last week, with being an advo-
cate of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850,
and in order to refute the charge, quotes
from the Herald of that year two extracts.

Now, it will be seen from the passage
which the excited Editor of the Herald
quotes from our paper of last week, that
we did not charge him with advocating
the law, but the 'act' of Mr. Filmore
in giving to the law his official sanction.
This is the true issue. Will the Editor
of the Herald deny this charge? If he
does, we shall be put to the trouble of
looking up some old files of the Herald.
Mr. Allison, after creating a false issue,
dilates upon it by the use of epithets and
applies them to us, which we would feel
ourselves as reprehensible in applying to
an opponent, as we would to resort to the
remedy applied to him, a few weeks since
by the Editor of the Union, when, with
a slap of the hand, he dislodged him from
his upright position on terra firma, and
caused him to turn a half somersault
and measure at least 6 feet 3 1/2 inches on Third
street.

We never allow ourselves to use lan-
guage in our paper which we would be
ashamed to use verbally in refused society.
The Herald's language is—we sup-
pose—that of the filthy dreggery, a lan-
guage with which the Editor is no doubt
quite familiar, being a regular graduate
of that school, having taken all the de-
grees and come out with honor, or dis-
honor, as the case may be. We will only
add that our neighbor is mistaken in re-
gard to our having supported the election
of Mr. Cass in 1848. At that time we
were strongly suspected for sympathizing
with the interest of Mr. Van Buren and
the Free Democracy of the nation. By
reason of absence from home however at
the time of the Presidential election we
did not vote. In conclusion we are
strongly tempted to promise never to
make another reference either to Allison,
or his paper good or bad.

FOREIGNISM, CATHOLICISM AND SLAVERY.—The nomination of Mr. Buchanan
shows that the union of foreignism, popery
and slavery is complete, and its combina-
tion in the ascendant. The repudiation
of Pierce by the Southern Slave
Oligarchy, is conclusive of their own
consciousness of weakness, and hence
they have openly united with popery and
the foreign elements to sustain them. Mr.
Buchanan foretold stands before the na-
tion as the nominee of these elements,
and as a reward for his services in pla-
cing Judge Campbell over the Post Office
Department of the government, he will
receive the active and zealous support of
Arch Bishop Hughes and all the Catho-
lics of the country, ring-streaked and
speckled, big, little and less, rank and
file, officers and soldiers, general, captains
and scullions, the small and large fry of
every brood and species. With the aid
of these and of the members of the Sag
Nighting party, who 'have not a drop of
Democratic blood in their veins,' the
slave oligarchy expect to elect Mr. Bu-
chanan; murder, rob, plunder and drive
the Free State men out of Kansas, estab-
lish slavery up to the northern line of the
Republic, and trample over the rights and
principles of Americans! But let the
foreign horde come on! The American
spirit and love of freedom is not yet made
to quail to either popery or slavery, and
the sons and descendants of our country,
whose sires fought for its liberty, will be
found ready to resist it peacefully and ef-
fectually at the ballot-box. Let Ameri-
cans and Republicans everywhere prepare
for the contest, and take warning against
the unholy amalgamation ere it be too
late.—Washington American Union.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER.

New York, June 23.—Noon.—The
Atlantic arrived at midnight, bringing
800 passengers, amongst whom was Mr.
Fillmore. A salute in honor of his arri-
val was fired from the Collins Dock; also
from the Battery.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the af-
ternoon of the eleventh.

The Asia arrived out on the 9th inst.

The steamship, Alpha, started a second
time from Havre for New York, on the
11th, but her machinery became again
disarranged, and she put back into South-
ampton.

The English public were still without
any official notice of Mr. Crampton's dis-
missal, although it was regarded as a fixed
fact, from the positive but unofficial
statements taken out by the Asia. This
however, had created but little excite-
ment.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—House.—Mr.
Burlingame defended Mass. against such
general and specific charges—claiming,
that in all that contributes to true great-
ness, she is the first State; and that her
present performances are superior to her
past patriotic recollections. He was sorry
to find at the head of the list of the
assaults, the President of the United
States, who had deliberately perverted
history, to eulogize the South at the ex-
pense of the North, and had become the
chiefest of sectionalism. Massachusetts
believed, with South Carolina, the Fugitive
Slave Law to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Critt asked Mr. Burlingame for
his authority relative to South Carolina.

Mr. Burlingame cited the remarks of the
Charleston Mercury, which spoke of the
Fugitive Slave law, as an infringement
on one of the most cherished principles
of the Constitution. In conclusion he
referred to Mr. Sumner's speech, the pu-
rity and nobleness of its sentiments, and
the severity of its strictures against tyr-
anny.

Mr. Sumner never had a personal
enemy. His character was as pure as
the snow which falls on his native hills.
His heart overflowed with kindness for
every human being, bearing the upright
form of a man. He was an accomplished
scholar and chivalric gentleman. A
Member of the House, who had taken an
oath to support the Constitution, stole in
to the Senate, and snote him, as Cain
snote his brother.

Mr. Keitt: It's false. [Sensation.]

Mr. Burlingame replied, that he would
not bandy epithets. No! But he was
responsible for his language; and doubt-
less the gentleman was responsible for
his.

Mr. Keitt:—I am.

Mr. Burlingame, after describing and
severely condemning the assault asked:
Call you that chivalry? In what code
of honor did you find authority for that?
If we are not to have freedom of speech
what is all this gun orment for? If we
are to be called to account by some dis-
tant nephew of our gallant uncle, for
something which does not suit his sen-
sitive nerves, we want to know it. If the
conflict is to be transferred from this
peaceful and intellectual field, where hon-
ors are equal and easy, we desire to know
it. The time may come when Massa-
chusetts may withdraw her representatives
to her own bosom, where safety is to be
found for them under the flag of our
common country. While their represen-
tatives are here, they will speak when
and how they will, untroubled by the
consequences. If they are pressed too long
and too near, they will not shrink from
the defence of the honor of the Common-
wealth of Massachusetts, and freedom of
speech.

Mr. Keitt then sought the floor, which
was awarded to Mr. Carlisle, who de-
clined to yield it.

Mr. Keitt gave notice that he should on
Monday reply to some of the points of
Mr. Burlingame's speech.

Mr. Burlingame was privately congrat-
ulated by his friends.

Mr. Carlisle condemned the Cincinnati
resolution, or, as he said, the filar-
tering platform. Fremont would not receive
the electoral vote of any district except
that represented by Giddings. The con-
test is between Filmore the candidate
of the National party, and Buchanan, who
is supported by a faction.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, urged the
necessity of union to oppose the Ad-
ministration and its policy. He exam-
ined the platform of the Cincinnati
Convention; commented upon the principles
and antecedents of Mr. Buchanan, as
also the doctrines of the democratic party
—and concluded by saying that it was
his inexpressible relief, to emerge from
this dark and fetid atmosphere, reeking
with shame and wrong into the
clear light and healthful breezes of truth
and liberty. He spoke of Fremont
as the standard bearer of freedom
in this contest—a strong and true man,
whose aim it would be to maintain the
principles of the Constitution, bring back
the Government to the policy of Wash-
ington and Jefferson. Mr. Washburn,
felt an undoubting conviction, that the
proceedings of the Republican Conven-
tion, will be sustained by a large majority
of the American people.

River at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—Noon.—River
3 feet 8 inches, and rising; weather
showy.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Noon.—Flour
\$5.10; Whisky active at 25; Bacon
sides 10; shoulders 8 1/2; meat pork held
at \$18; Sugar 9 1/2. River 4 feet 6
inches and falling very slowly. Weather
very warm; slight showers; appear-
ance of more rain.

DETERMINED TO STAND UP FOR THE
RIGHT.—At the late Boston indignation
meeting, Senator Wilson said: I resolv-
ed that by the living God I would brand
the transaction as a brutal, murderous and
cowardly attack. I have been arraigned
for these words. I will speak of these
transactions only to say, and let it go
abroad, that those words were true—true
then, now, and will be true for ever, and
I will stand by and defend them at all
times.

State of Italy—The Peace of Europe in Danger.

In my letter of Sunday last I alluded
to the rumor as yet confined to a very few
persons, of a secret treaty, signed about
the same time as that of the 15th of
April. The existence of such a docu-
ment is, I find, not doubted by persons
who are in a position to be formed on
such matters, though, in the absence of
any positive proof, I speak of it with due
reserve. Seeing that the integrity of the
Ottoman Empire is sufficiently guaran-
teed by the acts of the Congress, and
again confirmed by the treaty of the 6th
of April, I was under the impression that
the one I allude to had reference to the
Italian question; and that, consequently,
Piedmont would necessarily be a con-
tracting party. In this there was
an error; the treaty is said to be between
England, France and Austria, and has
no direct reference to Italy. Now, sup-
posing it to exist, what will be asked
does it relate to? The obligations con-
tracted by the allies have arrested for
a long time to come the aggressive spir-
it of Russia, and to the North and East
her march is stayed. Sweden no longer
feels her cold shadow in her very
capital. The Aland Isles are stripped of
their terrors, and around Sebastopol no
longer hangs the slowly gathering storm,
which was to burst over the Bosphorus.
But the termination of the war with Rus-
sia does not guarantee Europe from new
troubles, and as long as there is oppres-
sion in Italy, discontent and resentment
among her populations, and stupid ob-
stinacy on the part of her sovereigns,
we cannot count upon a long continuance
of repose. A rising against their tyrants
may not be appeased so easily as in other
days; and those Christian Powers
which flung their protecting shield over
the Mussulman could not well co-operate
in riveting the chains of those who pro-
fess the same faith, and whose claims, as
men, are not inferior to those of the
Turks. As long as Italy is in its present
condition the tranquillity of Southern Eu-
rope is liable to be disturbed at any mo-
ment, and the danger is nearer to us than
the one we have just conjured.

Something must be done for Italy, and
that without loss of time; and, if